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This censure extends, in particular, to the cotton workers of Vabkent-skiy, Kzyl-Tepinskiy, Romentanskiy, Alatskiy, Ak-Dar'-yinskiy, Ishtykhanskiy, Pay-Arykskiy, Dzhamoayskiy, Mangitskiy, Shavatskiy, Yangi-Arykskiy, Pskent-skiy, Begovatskiy, Verkhne-Chirchikskiy, Molotovskiy, Vuadil'skiy, Kirovskiy, Frunzenskiy, Papskiy, Chustskiy, Kassan-Sayskiy, Uch-Kurganskiy, Izbaskent-skiy, Khaldyvanbekskiy, Voroshilovskiy, Mimskiy, Sary-Assiyskiy, and Dzhar-Kurganskiy rayons, who produced inexcusably low harvests in both 1948 and 1949.

These poor harvests were due to the following reasons: all available manpower was not utilized; the individual cotton workers were not concerned with the state's interests; workers were complacent; and, there were shortcomings in the organization of agricultural work.

The state is aiding Uzbek cotton workers increasingly in developing cotton growing and in increasing the cotton harvest in order to insure the best possible results. The state has provided Uzbekistan with powerful machinery, it is producing more mineral fertilizers, and it is extending all possible aid to irrigation and reclamation work and to the proper utilization of new land.

During 1950, the task for Uzbekistan cotton workers is to produce as a minimum, regardless of conditions, 500,000 more tons of raw cotton than were produced last year. In future years they are to attain further increases in production. This will entail socialist competition throughout the republic and full utilization of manpower. Every worker must grow an average of 2.5-3 tons of raw cotton during 1950. Every worker, brigade, kolkhoz, sovkhoz, and rayon must do its part. The following quotas for cotton yield must be met:

## TASHKENT OBLAST

The entire sowing area will be expanded and will produce an average of 27 centners of raw cotton per hectare, allocated as follows:

<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>Yield</u> (centners per ha)
Yangi-Yul'skiy Rayon	36
Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon	36
Chinazskiy Rayon	30
Ak-Kurganskiy Rayon	28
Sredne-Chirchikskiy Rayon	28
Syr-Dar'yinskiy Rayon	25
Mirzacho'l'skiy Rayon	25
Verkhne-Chirchikskiy Rayon	24
Begovatskiy Rayon	23
Pskentskiy Rayon	23
Khavastskiy Rayon	22
Bukinskiy Rayon	24
Sovkhoz imeni Uzbek SSR Five-Year Plan	40
Sovkhoz Bayaut No 1	40
Sovkhoz Bayaut No 2	40
Sovkhoz Bayaut No 3	35
Sovkhoz Dal'verzin No 1	40
Sovkhoz Dal'verzin No 2	35
Sovkhoz Dal'verzin No 3	40
Sovkhoz No 16 imeni Stalin	35
Sovkhoz No 17 imeni Stalin	35

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Certain outstanding kolkhozes are expected to produce as much as 50 centners of raw cotton per hectare, and individual brigades on these kolkhozes are expected to produce 70 centners of raw cotton per hectare. At the squad level, anticipated output in certain cases is 100 centners of raw cotton per hectare.

## FERGANA OBLAST

The entire sowing area will be expanded and will produce an average of 25 centners of raw cotton per hectare, allocated as follows:

<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>Yield</u> (centners per ha)
Akhunbabayevskiy Rayon	28
Kuvinskiy Rayon	27.5
Bagdatskiy Rayon	26
Tashlakskiy Rayon	27.5
Byvaydinskiy Rayon	25.5
Kaganovichskiy Rayon	24
Kuybyshevskiy Rayon	25
Alty-Arykskiy Rayon	25
Vudail'skiy Rayon	24
Molotovskiy Rayon	23
Ferganskiy Rayon	22.5
Frunzenskiy Rayon	22.5
Kirovskiy Rayon	22
Kuvasayskiy Rayon	21

## NAMANGAN OBLAST

The entire sowing area will be expanded and will produce an average of 27 centners of raw cotton per hectare, allocated as follows:

<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>Yield</u> (centners per ha)
Namanganskiy Rayon	31
Uychinskiy Rayon	31
Tyurya-Kurganskiy Rayon	27
Yan'ki-Kurganskiy Rayon	26.5
Narynskiy Rayon	26.4
Uch-Kurganskiy Rayon	26
Papskiy Rayon	25
Kassanskiy Rayon	24.5
Chustskiy Rayon	23
Sovkhoz Pakhtalyk-Kul'	40
Sovkhoz Kzyl-Ravat	40
Sovkhoz Naryn	30
Sovkhoz Gul'bakh	30

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**ANDIZHAN OBLAST**

The entire sowing area will be expanded and will produce an average of 28 centners of raw cotton per hectare, allocated as follows:

<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>Yield</u> (centners per ha)
Leninskiy Rayon	31
Andizhanskiy Rayon	31
Pakhta-Abadskiy Rayon	31
Altyn-Kul'skiy Rayon	29.6
Izbaskentskiy Rayon	29
Markhamatskiy Rayon	29
Khodzhi-Abadskiy Rayon	29
Stalinskiy Rayon	27
Voroshilovskiy Rayon	27
Aimskiy Rayon	26
Dzhalyal-Kudukskiy Rayon	26
Balykchinskiy Rayon	25
Chinabadskiy Rayon	23
Khaldyvanbekskiy Rayon	23
Sovkhoz No 8	30
Sovkhoz Savay	30

**SAMARKAND OBLAST**

The entire sowing area will be expanded and will produce an average of 22 centners of raw cotton per hectare, allocated as follows:

<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>Yield</u> (centners per ha)
Nur-Atinskiy Rayon	30
Past-Dargomskiy Rayon	26
Katta-Kurganskiy Rayon	26
Pakhtakorskiy Rayon	25
Dzhizakskiy Rayon	25
Khatyrchinskiy Rayon	25
Samarkandskiy Rayon	22
Zaaminskiy Rayon	22
Kara-Dar'yinskiy Rayon	21
Komsomol'skiy Rayon	21
Ak-Dar'yinskiy Rayon	20
Gallya-Aral'skiy Rayon	20
Dzhambayskiy Rayon	20
Ishtykhanskiy Rayon	20
Kara-Kishlakskiy Rayon	20
Mitanskiy Rayon	20
Pay-Arykskiy Rayon	20

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## BUKHARA OBLAST

The entire sowing area will be expanded and will produce an average of not less than 21 centners of raw cotton per hectare, allocated as follows:

<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>Yield</u> (centners per ha)
Gizhduvanskiy Rayon	26
Shafrikanskiy Rayon	26
Karakul'skiy Rayon	24
Sverdlovskiy Rayon	22
Kermininskiy Rayon	22
Bukharskiy Rayon	20
Vabkentskiy Rayon	20
Kzyl-Tepinskiy Rayon	20
Kenimekhskiy Rayon	20
Rometanskiy Rayon	20
Alatskiy Rayon	20
Kaganskiy Rayon	20
Sovkhoz Narpay	25

## KASHKA-DAR'YA OBLAST

The entire sowing area will be expanded and will produce an average of 26 centners of raw cotton per hectare, allocated as follows:

<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>Yield</u> (centners per ha)
Shakhrisyabzskiy Rayon	30
Kitabskiy Rayon	30
Kammashinskiy Rayon	25
Karshinskiy Rayon	24
Chirakchinskiy Rayon	24
Yakkobagskiy Rayon	24

## SURKHAN-DAR'YA OBLAST

The entire sowing area will be expanded and will produce an average of 28 centners of raw cotton, per hectare, allocated as follows:

<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>Yield</u> (centners per ha)
Denauskiy Rayon	32
Uzunskiy Rayon	30
Termezskiy Rayon	28
Shurchinskiy Rayon	28
Sary-Assiyskiy Rayon	28
Dzhar-Kurganskiy Rayon	26
Shirabadskiy Rayon	24
Sovkhoz Khazarbag	30

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**KHOREZM OBLAST**

The entire sowing area will be expanded and will produce an average of not less than 20 centners of raw cotton per hectare, allocated as follows:

<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>Yield</u> (centners per ha)
Urgenchskiy Rayon	23
Kosh-Kupyrskiy Rayon	23
Khazaraspkiy Rayon	22
Khivinskiy Rayon	23
Khankinskiy Rayon	21
Gurlenskiy Rayon	20
Shavatskiy Rayon	20
Yangi-Arykskiy Rayon	20
Mangitskiy Rayon	20

**KARA KALPAK ASSR**

The entire sowing area will be expanded and will produce an average of 22 centners of raw cotton per hectare, allocated as follows:

<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>Yield</u> (centners per ha)
Turtkul'skiy Rayon	25
Khodzheyliński Rayon	25
Shabbazskiy Rayon	23
Kegeyliński Rayon	23
Kipchakskiy Rayon	22
Chilabayskiy Rayon	20
Kungradskiy Rayon	20
Kuybyshevskiy Rayon	20
Takhta-Kupyrskiy Rayon	20
Kara-Uzyakskiy Rayon	20

Although it will be difficult to achieve the above goals, Uzbek cotton growers, through socialist competition, with the help of new machinery and fertilizers, and with the material and technical assistance which will be provided in the current year, should meet their quotas. The surest guarantee of the successful fulfillment of its tasks by each kolkhoz, sovkhov, brigade, and squad, is the carrying out of early and intensive agricultural work, utilizing up-to-date agricultural practices, so that not less than 80 percent of the harvest will be ripe before the first frosts which occur between 15 and 20 October.

To ensure early harvests, all preparatory work for sowing must be completed everywhere by 20 - 25 March so that deep plowing in all sovkhovs and kolkhozes can be conducted simultaneously, thus enabling sowing work to begin on a large scale.

Cotton sowing must be completed in 10 - 12 days: in Surkhan-Dar'ya Oblast and sovkhovs by no later than 8 April; in the Fergana Plain, Bukhara and Kashka-Dar'ya oblasts no later than 10 April; in Samarkand and Tashkent oblasts no later than 12 April; in Khorezm Oblast and Kara-Kalpak ASSR no later than 15 April.

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Proper agricultural practices must be utilized on all areas growing healthy shoots at the end of April in order to speed up the rate of growth. Inter-row tilling and thinning must be begun as soon as necessary without waiting for all the shoots to appear. The first inter-row tilling must be completed between 5 and 10 May.

During a 12 - 15 day period, the second cycle of cotton tillage activities, including the addition of fertilizer, watering, cultivation, and hand tilling must be completed.

During the next period of cotton raising at the beginning of August, the soil on each field must be kept mellow and damp, and the feeding of each plant must progress normally.

During the period prior to 20 July, mineral and animal fertilizer must be mixed and spread by machinery having not less than 2 or 3 feeders.

The cotton plants must be properly watered, especially during the early stages of cotton raising.

All prophylactic measures for combatting agricultural pests and cotton diseases must be adopted, and any pests or diseases noted must be prevented from spreading further.

During the period prior to 1 February, washing of salt land in all oblasts and rayons, excluding Khorezm Oblast and Kara-Kalpak ASSR, must be completed. Washing is to be completed no later than 15 March in Khorezm Oblast and Kara-Kalpak ASSR.

Each rayon and kolkhoz is to complete the planned volume of irrigation and reclamation work during a 2-month period, so that during the current year not a single kolkhoz will lack water nor suffer from a shortage of good reclaimed land.

In 1950 cotton must be sown in narrow rows on 60-centimeter strips on not less than 250,000 hectares of soil low in fertility, or gravelly and sandy, and in single plants on an area of no less than 100,000 hectares.

All cotton growers must pay special attention to the distribution of cotton sowing on each kolkhoz so that the best and most fertile land is used. A system of crop rotation must be followed. Land must be assigned only after careful surveying to prevent defects in cotton sowing and to determine the best measures for preparing soil for sowing.

Special attention must also be paid to the organization of personnel in squads and brigades, to improvements which should be made in land allocation, and to provision of sufficient draft animals and equipment to carry out the necessary work. In 1949 work was not properly conducted as a result of poor organization of many squads and brigades, improper allocation of land, and shortages in the number of draft animals and the amount of equipment supplied to brigades and squads.

In 1950, socialist competition must include all kolkhoz workers, MTS workers, sovkhos workers, tractor drivers, and all agricultural technicians. In each rayon during 1950, there must be 2 - 3 times more kolkhozes obtaining 30 - 40 - 50 and more centners of cotton per hectare, with no kolkhozes obtaining less than 20 centners per hectare.

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Cotton growers must achieve the following goals in each oblast:

Tashkent Oblast -- to utilize 37,300 hectares of irrigated land for sowing in 1950; to sow 27,700 hectares of alfalfa and increase the alfalfa-growing area to 75,300 hectares; to obtain a yield of alfalfa hay from the entire area sown in past years averaging not less than 74 centners per hectare; to allocate 7,200 hectares for seed plants; and to obtain a seed yield averaging not less than 2 centners per hectare.

Fergana Oblast -- to utilize 19,800 hectares of irrigated land for sowing in 1950; to sow 26,000 hectares of alfalfa and increase the alfalfa-growing area to 62,000 hectares; to obtain a yield of alfalfa hay from the entire area sown in past years averaging not less than 72 centners per hectare; to allocate 6,200 hectares for seed plants; and to obtain a seed yield averaging not less than 2 centners per hectare.

Namangan Oblast -- to utilize 3,400 hectares of irrigated land for sowing in 1950; to sow 13,700 hectares of alfalfa and increase the alfalfa-growing area to 36,000 hectares; to obtain a yield of alfalfa hay from the entire area sown in past years averaging not less than 72 centners per hectare; to allocate 3,800 hectares for seed plants; and to obtain a seed yield averaging not less than 2 centners per hectare.

Andizhan Oblast -- to utilize 20,600 hectares of irrigated land for sowing in 1950; to sow 24,500 hectares of alfalfa and increase the alfalfa-growing area to 53,000 hectares; to obtain a yield of alfalfa hay from the entire area sown in past years averaging not less than 72 centners per hectare; to allocate 5,000 hectares for seed plants; and to obtain a seed yield averaging not less than 2 centners per hectare.

Samarkand Oblast -- to utilize 3,000 hectares of irrigated land for sowing in 1950; to sow 21,600 hectares of alfalfa and increase the alfalfa-growing area to 66,200 hectares; to obtain a yield of alfalfa hay from the entire area sown in past years averaging not less than 69 centners per hectare; to allocate 6,700 hectares for seed plants; and to receive a seed yield averaging not less than 2.2 centners per hectare.

Bukhara Oblast -- to utilize 14,900 hectares of irrigated land for sowing in 1950; to sow 22,000 hectares of alfalfa and increase the alfalfa-growing area to 51,000 hectares; to obtain a yield of alfalfa hay from the entire area sown in past years averaging not less than 67 centners per hectare; to allocate 5,100 hectares for seed plants; and to obtain a seed yield averaging not less than 2 centners per hectare.

Kashka-Dar'ya Oblast -- to utilize 1,900 hectares of irrigated land; to sow 10,800 hectares of alfalfa and increase the alfalfa-growing area to 22,000 hectares; to obtain a yield of alfalfa hay from the entire area sown in past years averaging not less than 58 centners per hectare; to allocate 1,500 hectares for seed plants; and to obtain a seed yield averaging not less than 2 centners per hectare.

Surkhan-Dar'ya Oblast -- to utilize 9,600 hectares of irrigated land for sowing in 1950; to sow 12,800 hectares of alfalfa and increase the alfalfa-growing area to 25,500 hectares; to obtain a yield of alfalfa hay from the entire area sown in past years averaging not less than 67 centners per hectare; to allocate 2,000 hectares for seed plants; and to obtain a seed yield averaging not less than 2 centners per hectare.

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Khorezm Oblast -- to utilize 22,700 hectares of irrigated land for sowing in 1950; to sow 20,000 hectares of alfalfa and increase the alfalfa-growing area to 42,000 hectares; to obtain a yield of alfalfa hay from the entire area sown in past years averaging not less than 68 centners per hectare; to allocate 4,800 hectares for seed plants; and to obtain a seed yield averaging not less than 2 centners per hectare.

Kara-Kalpak ASSR -- to utilize 23,400 hectares of irrigated land for sowing in 1950; to sow 20,900 hectares of alfalfa and increase the alfalfa-growing area to 53,000 hectares; to obtain a yield of alfalfa hay from the entire area sown in past years averaging not less than 68 centners per hectare; to allocate 7,700 hectares for seed plants; and to obtain a seed yield averaging not less than 2.5 centners per hectare.

The state plan for developing livestock raising and increasing production in other branches of agriculture in 1950 has been drawn up. To fulfill the plan and to obtain a high cotton harvest kolkhoz workers must slightly decrease the size of their garden plots and the number of head of cattle for their own personal use. Furthermore, it will no longer be possible for some kolkhoz workers to work 300 - 350 or more working days a year, while others do not even work the specified minimum. In 1950 all kolkhoz workers, male and female, are to work no less than 250 working days. Tractor workers must pledge to plow during the sowing season not less than 150 hectares of cotton, to dig trenches and to cultivate no less than 1,000 hectares, and to guarantee that general purpose tractors for cultivating are available for two shifts.

Raising the cotton harvest in the republic in the amounts specified can be attained only by wide-scale use of the latest developments of agronomical science. For this reason, socialist competition must include all scientists and specialists in agriculture and water management and, in addition, all workers in cotton industry enterprises such as those producing agricultural and irrigation machines and mineral fertilizers.

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